## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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OUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT
JBJECT	Railroad-Car Convertible Axle Assembly for Standard and Broad Gauge	DATE DISTR. 19 July 1955
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- During July 1955, the East German authorities propose to test in Dresden a new type of convertible axle assembly for standard and broad gauge. It has been constructed from a design patented by two East German engineers, Grewesmuchl and Schulz.
- The assembly will be fitted to a four-axled freight car which will be able to run on both standard-gauge (1.500 mm.), and on Russian broad-gauge (1.580 mm.), tracks.
- 3. The essentials of the system are as follows:
  - a. A fixed axle is mounted in such a way that one end of it extends through the axle box and on this end is a toothed wheel.
  - b. The wheels are mounted on roller bearings on sleeves fixed to this axle; the sleeves off-set so that the distance between the wheels at their closest point corresponds to standard gauge, and at their remotest point to broad gauge.
  - c. Between the wheels, and attached to them by a form of universal joint, is a hollow axle, free to revolve on a second set of roller bearings on the fixed axle.
  - d. When changing gauge, the toothed wheel (see 3.a. above), is engaged by a fixed pawl mounted beside the track, which turns the toothed wheel through 180° thereby rotating the fixed axle and, with it, the off-set sleeves (see 3.b. above), so that the relative positions of the closest and remotest points of the wheels are reversed.
  - e. As, for both gauges, the wheels are set obliquely to the track, a normally shaped wheel is not suitable. Accordingly, a special form of wheel has been developed which, as nearly as possible, meets the requirements for both gauges for negotiating a curve (Sinuslauf).

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4.	Convertible—gauge axle ass	emblies were built over ten year	rs ago in large	
	numbers in a form similar that the wheels ran indepe these assemblies proved ge	to the one described above, but andently of each other. Under woo merally satisfactory, but because in the flanges was disproportional	with the difference rking conditions to the wheels were	
5•	the wheels together by mea	int system have overcome this dif- ins of a hollow axle so that they ssary resiliency for negotiating linuslauf).	have to turn uni-	v
6.	The axle assembly as it ha	s now been developed has the following	lowing characteristics:	
	a. It is simple in constr	uction and not prone to break do	wn under working conditions.	
	b. No additional strain i	s caused to the bearings and axle	es by changing gauge.	
	c. Brake shoes do not have shoes are located leve wheels in both position	e to be readjusted for a change of with the center of the axle the so.2	of gauge. As the brake ey will connect with the	•
7•	will be fitted with hollow	emblies (i.e. of the kind mention exle shafts and will also be terminated to the tests.	sted during 1955. A	
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